



FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1896.

It is highly probable that almost any man the Chicago convention could have nominated would have been elected, but with Mr. Bryan as its nominee, it is hard to tell how the convention's choice can be defeated.

AN INDIAN, unquenchable thirst for revenge doesn't compare with that of Senator Hill of New York, and the barbarous tortures to which the former subjects his victim is as nothing to the mild mannered torment the latter inflicts upon his enemy, the President. Mr. Cleveland did all he could to defeat the re-election of Mr. Hill as Governor of New York, though he was the fairly and regularly nominated candidate of his own party. The latter has nursed his wrath and keeps it warm. During the session of Congress, well aware that Mr. Cleveland's approval of any measure was sufficient to kill it, he has spoken in favor of nearly all his recommendations, in order to make their defeat the more conspicuous, and though he knew, as well as every body else, that the Chicago convention would flout any attempt to endorse the President, he offered a resolution in the platform committee of that body, commending him for his "honesty and fidelity," and, not satisfied with its signal defeat, in order to have the fact that the democratic party, through its highest representative body, had scorned and contemned and repudiated the man it had twice nominated and twice elected to the Presidency, spread upon the official records of the party, he printed in all the newspapers of the world, and go down to history, he reintroduced that resolution, in open convention, where as he was certain it would be, it was defeated by a two-thirds majority. If revenge beset, Senator Hill can well afford to do without sugar for the remainder of his life.

THE INCREASE of the exports of iron and steel manufactures of this country last year exceeded in value those of the preceding year to the extent of eight and a quarter million dollars; the increase in the value of the exports of all kinds of the manufactures of the country amounting to not less than fifty million. Even with this large increase, times with the manufacturers' hands have been hard. But still Mr. McKinley, by re-enacting his old bill, that imposed the highest tariff tax ever expected, would effectually all stop such exports, by raising the price of raw material so high that the manufacturers could not compete, as they are enabled to do now, with their foreign rivals, and by preventing foreign merchants from paying for American manufactures with the plentiful products of their own country and compelling them to pay for such articles with scarce gold. Then too, all the increase in the referred to exports was the direct result of the Gorman tariff bill, which the President spoke of as formulated perjury and dishonor.

THERE is one plank in the national democratic platform that has not received the especial commendation to which it is justly entitled—that demanding the personal liberty of the citizens of the country. The restrictions upon such liberty in the States were of course imposed by State governments, but in the District of Columbia and in the Territories they are laid by federal authority, and their removal would set the example which sensible State governments would be very likely to follow. To such an extent do these restrictions now exist, that in many parts of the country a man can not be shaved or have his shoes blacked on Sundays, or buy a glass of wine or beer on such days, and even the sale of ice is prohibited in some places on Sundays. Every body can vote, to be sure, in this country, whether he have any interest or not in the country's welfare, but there is less personal liberty here than in almost any other country on the face of the earth.

WHEN the wisest men of the democratic party, eleven years ago, said Mr. Cleveland was not a democrat and would injure his party, those not so wise said they were induced to do so by personal motives. Many of those same unwise democrats, some of whom are from Virginia, are delegates to the national democratic convention, and yet, yesterday, they even refused to vote for a resolution commending Mr. Cleveland for his "honesty and fidelity." What motives induced them to do so?

If the railroad receivers and bankers were as wise as they should be, for their own good, they would know that their opposition to the free coinage of silver is the strongest support such coinage receives, and that every one of them who says he will vote against the nominee of the Chicago convention, because that body has declared for free silver, will induce, and only naturally, a thousand other men who really don't care a fig about the color of the currency, to vote for him.

If the few rich so-called democrats who denounce the democratic platform and call it populist, because it demands the free coinage of silver at the old ratio and the imposition of an equitable and not burdensome tax upon their surplus incomes, and say they will vote for a high tariff and force bill republican rather than for a sound democrat who stands on that platform, think they will have any considerable number of followers, they will find themselves woefully mistaken on election day. Instead of assisting the cause of sound money, these men are doing all they can to weaken it and to drive the poor people into opposing everything they favor, no matter if it be good.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) WASHINGTON, July 10.

Democrats from Fredericksburg here to-day say Mr. Tyler, who is a candidate for the republican congressional nomination in that district, is almost unknown even to the members of his own party outside of Fredericksburg, has no political knowledge or experience, is by no means popular with the republican working men in his own town, and has little or no chance of securing the nomination over an older, more experienced, better known and longer residents of the district.

The Falls Church and Washington Railroad people say their road will be running to Ballston and to Fostoria, a mile further on, where it will cross the Leesburg railroad, by Wednesday next. It will not go on to Falls Church until the people of that town manifest more interest in it than they have heretofore done. The fare from Georgetown to Fostoria will be ten cents, fifteen cents for a round trip ticket.

Half a million gold for export was withdrawn from the Treasury to-day, thus reducing the gold reserve fund \$500,000 below the legally required amount. It is reported here from New York that the banks and bankers there are locking up their gold for hoarding purposes. If this be so, it is said by New York people here, that that city will go for the free silver candidate by a big majority.

Among the visitors here yesterday was Mr. T. L. Worsley, ex-chairman of the democratic committee of Loudoun county, Virginia. He was delighted with the adoption of the free silver platform by the Chicago convention, and says if a free silver man be put up on it, his county will give the biggest democratic majority it has given for many years.

The Christian Endeavors crowded their tents to-day as they did yesterday. President Whitman spoke on the keyword "Emanuel." When the meeting broke the streets nearby were crowded with those who had listened to him. The endeavors seem to be particularly fond of badges, and almost every one of them, woman as well as man, is covered with them.

The July returns for cotton to the Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of cotton 92.5, against 97.2 in June, a decline of 4.7 points. The condition July 1, 1895, was 92.3 per cent. The average in Virginia is 87.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the House of Lords yesterday the deceased wife's sister bill passed its committee stage.

The New York Sun, the Brooklyn Eagle and the Philadelphia Record will not support the national democratic ticket.

Ex-Congressman J. K. Cowen, of Baltimore, announces that he will vote for McKinley, in spite of his own free trade principles.

It is officially stated that Jose Maceo, the rebel leader and brother of Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the rebel forces, was killed in a recent fight in the province of Santiago de Cuba.

William A. Hershey, thirty-third degree, of Columbus, O., M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and dependencies, died in that city yesterday morning.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Gov. O'Ferrall has refused to honor the requisition from the Governor of Tennessee for George W. Slauen.

It is said that at the recent Confederate reunion in Richmond about half a million dollars were spent in that city.

A very dangerous form of dysentery is prevalent in the village of Lunden. Mr. Haley, one of the oldest and most prosperous citizens of the place, died from it last week.

The failure of Roanoke to meet interest on her bonds was due in a measure to a deadlock in the Council over the organization. This has been broken and the necessary arrangements have been made to pay the interest.

Mr. Robert Daniel Ward, one of Richmond's oldest and most highly respected citizens, died very suddenly last Thursday at his home in that city. Mr. Ward was born in Culpeper county 70 years ago, and was trained to the law.

FAUQUIER NOTES.

The new barn of Mr. H. DeButts Norris near Marshall, was struck by lightning during the storm last Friday afternoon and considerably damaged.

Lightning struck a shock of wheat in Mr. W. Triplett's field, near Delaplane, a few days since, and consumed it without doing any other damage.

A delegation from Remington visited the hospitable home of Dr. J. C. Cooke on Wednesday last week to witness the marriage of his daughter, Miss Nannie, to Mr. Gustave Middleton, of Christiansburg, Norway.—Warrenton Banner.

Miss Sarah T. Pennington died on the 3d of July near Bristersburg, in the 82d year of her age.

Mrs. Catherine Frasier died on July 1st at the residence of her son, Mr. George Frasier, near Upperville. She was in her 93d year.

The "Kelly Gold Mine" has suspended operations for the present, but expects to start up again in the near future.

Dr. Stone, of Washington, assisted by Drs. Pettie, Kendall and other local physicians, performed an operation at Upperville on Winter Rogers, last Sunday morning, removing one of his kidneys, which was found to be very much enlarged and so badly diseased that when exposed to the air it fell to pieces. At last reports the patient was getting on very well.—Warrenton Virginian.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From early yesterday morning until 1 o'clock this morning, with the exception of a three hours' intermission, the gigantic coliseum in Chicago, the largest hall in the world, was crowded to the doors with interested and enthusiastic spectators of the proceedings of the national democratic convention. Until late in the night these stirring scenes continued and the thousands gathered under the vast expanse of iron canopy never seemed to tire of using their lungs. The hall has a seating capacity of 16,000 and every chair was occupied, while 5,000 men filled the aisles and crowded about the entrances.

The day was one of demonstrations of enthusiasm.

There had been an outburst of enthusiasm when David B. Hill finished his speech in antagonism to the platform presented by the committee on resolutions; the vast assemblage had listened to a sensational speech by Senator Tillman and had showed approval and disapproval by cheers and hisses. But when William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, concluded the effort of his life in support of the free coinage platform, there occurred a scene which remains fixed in the memory for a lifetime. From floor to gallery the waves of applause swept, and when the cheering masses fell back exhausted, William J. Bryan had been cast into the arena of presidential hope, a full-fledged candidate for his party's nomination, and when Mr. Bryan stopped and the Bryan demonstration again broke loose, thirty-four States, including every southern State except Maryland, fell into a procession to march around the space allotted to the delegates and finally grouped around the Nebraska delegation.

An attempt on the part of Senator Tillman to amend President Cleveland and his administrative policy had been frustrated by protests from Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan, who, though anti-administration in their views, decried any abuse of the man who had been twice the choice of their party. Senator Tillman, admonished by the cheering which gave commendation to the remarks of Jones and Bryan, withdrew his resolution.

The first business of yesterday morning's session was the presentation of the platform submitted by the majority. Then followed the minority report, submitted by Senator Hill. Speeches were made by Senators Hill, Tillman and Jones, and by Congressman Bryan. The speech of Mr. Bryan carried the silverites in the convention off their feet, and created a strong sentiment for Bryan as the presidential nominee.

The vote was taken on the minority report, which was defeated, as was also an amendment offered by Senator Hill to commend the fidelity of the Cleveland administration. The platform was then adopted by a vote of 628 to 301, Virginia voting aye, and the convention at 4:50 took a recess.

The masses of visitors at the night's session were, if possible, denser and the excitement intense than at any previous meeting of the convention, because of the crisis of the nominating speeches and of halloing for presidential candidate had arrived.

The convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by the presiding officer, Senator White, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who acted as president pro tem.

The chairman informed the convention that the roll of States would now be called so that nominations of candidates for the presidency should be made. By an agreement entered into by the friends of the several candidates, the chairman added, the nominating and seconding speeches would be confined to thirty minutes in length.

Senator Vest was the first delegate to ascend the platform and nominated R. P. Bland for president. The only point of his speech that stirred the crowd was the closing rhyme:

"Give us Silver Dick,
"And silver quick,
"And we will make McKinley sick."

The nomination of Mr. Bland was seconded by Mr. David Overmyer, of Kansas, who spoke of him as "an illustrious statesman and a peerless Gracchus—Silver Dick Bland."

Hon. J. R. Williams, of Illinois, also seconded the nomination of Bland.

Col. Lewis, of Georgia, then placed W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, in nomination in a brilliant speech. Three or four State delegates were on their chairs leading the cheer with the lungs of scattering delegates from other States abetting them. Nebraska seemed to furnish the galleries with a hero, for they were making the great chorus of the noise. The blue banner with the placard, "William J. Bryan Club, of Nebraska, 16 to 1," emblazoned in silver letters, was lifted above Nebraska's seats. The standards of Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan and South Dakota rallied around the blue and silver emblem, and then the standard-bearers started a march around the pit. Men in the California and Virginia stalls pounced upon their emblems, intending to follow the procession, but their colleagues resisted the attack, and they gave it up. Two bands intensified the din, and a fog horn was blown with a tremendous wail up under the roof.

When order was partially restored, W. C. Clutz, of North Carolina, took the platform in behalf of "that young giant of the West, that champion of the lowly, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska."

He was followed by George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who seconded the nomination of Bryan.

Thos. J. Kernan, on behalf of Louisiana, also seconded the nomination in a strong speech.

When Indiana was called, Senator Turpie placed in nomination Governor Claude Matthews, of that State. Oscar A. Trippett, of California seconded the nomination of Governor Matthews.

Frederick White, of Iowa, placed Horace Boies in nomination. There was no demonstration until he concluded. The Boies delegation arose and cheered, but the galleries appeared cold. To a young woman in the south terrace belonged the honor of forcing a demonstration second only to that which followed the nomination of Bland. She was dressed in simple white. She mounted a chair and began waving a small American flag frantically to and fro. She continued to wave the flag with a rhythmic motion, crying as she did so, "Boies, Boies, Boies!"

The delegates got on to their chairs, the galleries began to cheer and in another minute the Coliseum was aflame. The young woman who had led 25,000 people proved to be Miss Minnie Murray, of Nashua, Iowa. A. D. Smith, of Minnesota, seconded the nomination of Boies.

John S. Rhea then nominated Senator Jos. Blackburn. At the conclusion of his speech the band played "My Old Kentucky Home," amid wild enthusiasm.

The Kentucky nomination was seconded by W. W. Foote, the chairman of the California delegation, who raised a laugh at the beginning by a hit at the Boies fireworks, to the effect that Blackburn was a candidate on principle, whose cause was not being led by any Joan of Arc.

Several states failed to respond to the call, but when Massachusetts was reached her chairman rose and said: "By the unanimous vote of their convention the Massachusetts delegation was unanimously instructed to place in nomination Governor Russell, but by his direction and because of the platform, we decline to make a nomination."

The remaining states had no answer to the roll call, and Paul Jones, of Arkansas, was introduced to make an onerous plea for Bland.

Nebraska being called, her chairman responded that she passed for the present, but at the proper time would take pleasure in casting her votes for "the man whom we honor and love—Wm. Jennings Bryan."

McDermott, of New Jersey, brought down jeers and hisses upon his head by his defiant declaration, "New Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on this platform."

New York, through Senator Hill, said she had no candidate, and cries of "Hill!" were raised.

Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, when his State was called, put in nomination Mr. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati.

Chairman Harritt, of Pennsylvania, when his State was called, said Pennsylvania had no candidate at this time, but when the roll of States was called for the purpose of ascertaining their preferences for candidates, Pennsylvania, would express her wishes on the subject.

Mr. Jos. W. Barley, of Tennessee, spoke for Bland, as did also Mr. Joseph Rollins, of Utah.

Virginia being called in the roll of States, the chairman of the delegation stated he had been instructed to present the name of Hon. John W. Daniel, but at his earnest request and insistence did not do so. The nomination of Mr. Blackburn was also seconded by Mr. J. W. Sinclair, who said: "Blackburn had carried Kentucky—Cleveland and Carlisle to the contrary notwithstanding."

When the State of Wisconsin was called, Gen. Bragg, said: "Wisconsin cannot participate in the nomination of any man calling himself a democrat upon a populist platform."

One of the delegates from the State followed, saying that on the part of some of the delegates from Wisconsin, he desired to second the nomination of Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky.

Mr. E. J. Dockery, of Wisconsin, said: "My vote is cast in this convention by the unit rule and I am therefore precluded from having it recorded in favor of the idol of the convention, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who ought to be elected; but I desire to say, gentlemen of the convention, that the people of the State will give its electoral vote to the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be, at the election in November." (Cheers.)

At the close of the call of the roll of States the convention at 12:35 a. m. adjourned till 10 this morning.

Several times yesterday the vote of the Virginia delegation was challenged, not in the hope that a different result would ensue, for the unit rule precluded that, but for the sole purpose of giving the delegates a chance to go on record. The first instance was upon the minority report by Senator Hill, which Glennan and West endorsed.

Another instance occurred when the resolution to endorse Mr. Cleveland was presented, and again the Second district delegates were in opposition to their twenty-two colleagues, all of whom refused to give their President a complimentary vote. On the final vote on the platform, however, two lone ones delegates were joined by Carter Glass, who was not in favor of the two planks above mentioned and the votes of Glennan, Glass and West were against the platform, which needs but the disciplinary law to be a good South Carolina document.

Hurried meetings of all the gold State delegations were called as soon as the convention adjourned yesterday evening and the New York contingent went to a nearby club house and began work immediately. Senator Hill offered this resolution: "That a committee of six be appointed to visit other State delegations instructed for gold and urge upon them the necessity for refraining from action and that this committee act both in the convention and hereafter for the New York delegation." It was adopted, and the chair appointed Wm. C. Whitney, James W. Hinkley, Roswell P. Flower, Frederic R. Couderc and Wm. F. Sheehan.

The meeting was then adjourned, it being the sense of the members that New York's vote was not to be cast for a president or other candidate.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Until the complimentary votes are got out of the way, and it will take two or more ballots to do that, no accurate opinion can be formed as to the probable election nominees. The younger and less experienced delegates believe that there will be a short, sharp and decisive fight. The older hands predict a long siege and probably a dark horse.

It is the general opinion that the convention will nominate a democrat. The situation is much perplexed by the attitude of the gold men.

Early this morning it was said that Perry Belmont, Augustus Schell, Roswell P. Flower, Delancey Nicolli, Francis M. Scott, C. C. Baldwin, John F. McIntyre, Hugh J. Grant, Charles Tracey and George B. McClellan, all New York delegates, were resolved to leave the convention. It is a fact they have concluded to do all they can to-day to persuade the delegation to leave the hall after the nominations are made.

Francis M. Scott said: "It seems to be the duty of the decent and self-respecting democrats to refuse to participate any longer in the proceedings. A suggestion from this delegation that we were willing to begin the work of creating a new organization would be followed immediately by offers of assistance from many of the ablest men in our State. We could easily get all of the money necessary for such a purpose."

Frederick R. Couderc said: "I am firmly convinced no democrat ought to remain in this convention. Continuing to occupy seats here after the adoption of that platform binds us in a certain sense to support it. I, for one, will not

do that. It is the severest blow ever aimed at the democratic party." Other members of the delegation expressed themselves in similar terms.

There is every indication that the fight for the presidential nomination has narrowed down to two men—Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, and William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Chairman Harritt, of the national committee, thinks only Bland and Bryan are really in the race. Governor Altgeld backs him up in this opinion, and in turn Senators Jones, Tillman, White and Vest have the same idea of the condition of the fight. None of the men who think that the fight is limited to Bland and Bryan, except Senator Vest, is willing to predict that either will have a majority of the convention on the first ballot. Bryan men are hopeful of stampeding the convention to their man after the first ballot.

John R. McLean still seems to have the inside track for the Vice Presidency. Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, is talked of some. Still, it is believed that there is a possibility of an unnamed man securing this honor.

The New York men say that all the gold adherents in the convention have agreed to stand together to-day and will neither vote nor bolt.

CONVENTION HALL, July 10.—The fourth day's session of the democratic national convention opened in torrid heat.

It was of course idle to expect that after adjourning in the small hours of the morning that the delegates would be promptly on hand for a 10 o'clock session. The gallery occupants were on hand promptly and in full force and quite prepared to take charge of the proceedings as they did yesterday.

At five minutes before 11 Chairman White took the chair and made an effort to establish order in the hall. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

The chair immediately recognized Mr. Harritt, of Pennsylvania, who said: "I desire to say that in obedience to the instructions given by the democratic State convention the Pennsylvania delegation presents the name of Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the presidency. There was much surprise among the gold men when Mr. Harritt placed Mr. Pattison in nomination. It was understood this morning that Pennsylvania would simply cast its vote for him as a compliment, but Mr. Harritt decided that the State convention had expressly instructed for Mr. Pattison, it became the duty of the delegation to place him in nomination."

Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia, seconded the nomination of John R. McLean, of Ohio.

Mr. Miller, of Oregon, on behalf of that State nominated ex-Governor Sylvester Penney.

No other names being presented the chair declared the nominations closed and directed the secretary to call the roll of States. But before this was commenced Mr. Smith, of Ohio, informed the convention of the sudden demise this morning of the Hon. Frank Hurd. The chair asked if any action was desired and Mr. Smith said not at this time. The call of the roll commenced.

When the first State was called Chairman Lomax, of Alabama, arose to say that Messrs. Knox, Foster, Carpenter, Minge and Burgess desired to vote for ex-Governor William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, but under the rule he cast the 22 votes of Alabama for Horace Boies. Several of the chairmen of the delegations injected little stump speeches into their announcements of the votes of the delegation.

When Massachusetts was called a delegate announced that the chairman and vice chairman were absent and Mr. O'Sullivan said that these gold men were purposely absenting themselves.

The chair took this occasion to ask the delegates to restrain themselves from making speeches and to confine their announcements to a statement of the votes.

Michigan delegation was polled and several of the delegates when their names were called responded in loud tones: "I decline to vote."

Others simply said: "Not voting."

Minnesota brought Adlai Stevenson's name before the convention but not a solitary cheer greeted it.

New Jersey being reached the chairman of the delegation rose and said New Jersey respectfully declines to vote, whereupon the galleries broke into cheers and hisses.

The State of New York adopted the same course as New Jersey, ex-Governor Flower saying: "In view of the platform adopted by this convention, I am instructed as a delegate from the State of New York to say that the delegates have agreed not to participate in the selection of candidates for president and vice president, and therefore they decline to vote."

Hisses greeted New York and New Jersey's refusal to vote. Great confusion followed, with shouts of "put them out."

The chairman of the North Carolina delegation parodied Mr. Flower's words, saying: "In view of the platform adopted by this convention, I am requested by the delegates from the State of North Carolina to cast 22 votes for Bryan."

The chairman of the Ohio delegation attempted to state the individual preferences of each delegate, but the chairman cut this performance short by asking him to simply give the totals.

The Ohio then stated that 41 delegates were for McLean, one for Bryan, one not voting, one Bland, but under the unit rule, he said, Ohio casts 46 votes "for the man who made this convention possible—John R. McLean."

South Carolina caused a surprise when the chairman announced that under instructions of her State convention South Carolina cast 17 votes for "her honored son" Benjamin Tillman—one not voting. (Hisses and cheers.)

The vote of the State of Tennessee was challenged and the chairman asked the delegate who demanded a poll whether he meant to deny the accuracy of the statement made by the chairman of the delegation (Senator Bate). The delegate said he did. The delegation being polled, the announcement of Senator Bate as to the preferences of the delegates was fully ascertained.

When the State of Wisconsin was called a contention arose among its delegates—some of the silver men claiming that the unit rule did not govern their action, and the gold men (especially Gen. Bragg and Senator Vilas) insisting that it did.

The chairman instructed the Secretary to call the names of the Wisconsin delegates, and in response to the call Gen. Bragg, Senator Vilas and eighteen others declined to vote while four others voted.

Mr. Dockery of Wisconsin, spoke for the four who claimed the right to vote. Great confusion followed his speech. A poll of Wisconsin resulted: Not voting 20; Bryan 4.

The State of Colorado, which had been passed by consent, was called and brought Senator Teller's name before the convention. It was received with faint hisses and very slight applause.

The first ballot stood: Alabama, Boies 22; Arkansas, Bland 16; California, Blackburn, 9; Boies 2; Campbell 1; Bryan 2; New 2; not voting 2; Colorado, Bland 2; not voting 1; Connecticut, Bland 2; not voting 1; Delaware, Pattison 3; Bryan 1; not voting 2; Florida, Boies 1; Bland 1; Bryan 2; Pattison 1; Blackburn 1; Matthews 2; Georgia, Bryan 26; Idaho, Bland 6; Illinois, Bland 48; Indiana, Matthews 30; Iowa, Boies 26; Kansas, Bland 18; Kentucky, Blackburn 26; Louisiana, Bryan 18; Maine, Pattison 5; Bland 2; Bryan 2; not voting 3; Maryland, Pattison 11; Bryan 4; not voting 1; Massachusetts, passed; Michigan, Bland 4; Boies 5; Bryan 7; not voting 10; absent 2; Minnesota, Stevenson 1; Bryan 2; Bland 1; Pattison 2; Boies 4; not voting 8; Missouri, Bryan 15; Missouri, Bland 34; Montana, Blackburn 2; Bland 4; Nebraska, Bryan 16; Nevada, Matthews 3; McLean 3; New Jersey, not voting; New Hampshire, Pattison 1; not voting 7; New York not voting; North Carolina, Bryan 22; North Dakota, Boies 4; Ohio, McLean 46; Oregon, Penney 8; Pennsylvania, Pattison 64; Rhode Island, Pattison 6; not voting 2; South Carolina, Tillman 17; not voting 1; Bisses; South Dakota, Bryan 6; Bland 1; not voting 1; Tennessee, Bland 24; Texas, Bland 30; Utah Bland 6; Vermont, not voting 4; Bryan 4; Virginia, Blackburn 24; Washington, Bryan 1; Bland 7; West Virginia, Blackburn 12; Wisconsin, Bryan 4; Blackburn 1; declined to vote 19; Wyoming, Blackburn 6; Arizona, Bland 5; Bryan 1; District of Columbia, McLean 5; Boies 1; Mexico, Bland 6; Oklahoma, Bland 6; Indian Territory, Bland 6.

The official vote on first ballot: Bland, 223; Boies, 86; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Bryan, 105; Blackburn, 26; Stevenson, 1; Penney, 8; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Teller, 8; Russell, 2; Hill, 1; Stevenson, 2; not voting 185.

The first ballot was without result, no candidate receiving a requisite two-thirds vote. Great excitement followed the announcement of the ballot. Mr. Marsden, of Louisiana, moved that the two-thirds rule be abrogated. The chair declined to order a vote on the motion.

A second roll-call was then commenced. On this ballot Virginia voted 24 for Bland. The official result of second ballot was as follows: Not voting, 160; Bland 281; Boies 37; Matthews 34; McLean 53; Blackburn 41; Teller 8; Stevenson 10; Hill 1; Penney 8; Pattison 100; Bryan 197—no nomination.

Mr. Marsden, of Louisiana, moved that the majority rule be adopted. The chair ruled the motion to change the two-thirds rule must be referred to committee on rules. All other motions were declared out of order.

A third ballot was then ordered. On this ballot Virginia voted for Bland and the vote stood: Bland, 291; Boies, 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1. Not voting, 162. Total 930.

A fourth ballot was taken without result.

MR. BRYAN NOMINATED.

The fifth ballot resulted in the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. Virginia voted for Bryan on this ballot. The wildest scenes of confusion followed. The banners of the various States were hurriedly carried to where the Nebraska delegation sat and massed about the banner of that State. The Ohio delegation refused to allow their banner to be taken with the others and it was broken apart to pieces.

After the order had been restored the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock without nominating a candidate for Vice President.

William Jennings Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Salem, Marion county, Ill., March 19, 1856; attended public school until fifteen years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; in the fall of 1875 entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, Ill.; entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887; never held an elective office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the 52d and re-elected to the 53d Congress as a democrat.

Scalpers were selling a wholesale business in convention tickets yesterday. Early yesterday morning and the night before season tickets were being sold at \$35. They could have saved money by waiting until evening when the same tickets were going for \$150. Even at this low figure the scalpers had trouble in finding purchasers.

The Staats Zeitung, of Chicago, the leading German paper of the West, which has been an important aid to the democratic party of recent years, will bolt the ticket and platform.

Senator D. B. Hill, after the adjournment last night, said: "The silver plank even yet may be rejected. At present it may appear that the planks were put in the platform like scraps are thrown into a rag bag. Upon sober second thought, the delegates may come to this conclusion and make changes."

Senator Hill holds to the opinion that two-thirds of the quorum of the convention is competent to nominate a